

tions as a result of the attacks on the steamers Sussex and Englishman.

FRAGMENTS OF METAL FOUND ON THE SUSSEX

Discovery of a number of fragments of metal aboard the Sussex, including a large piece of bronze found by a French naval officer, has been reported by Ambassador Sharp at Paris. The officer, according to State Department dispatches, says the piece of bronze is part of a torpedo. As the testimony of French naval officer might be regarded as biased by the German authorities, the department is relying upon an expert examination of the other pieces of metal to establish whether they were parts of a German Schwartzkopf torpedo.

So far as known, the State Department has not yet heard that any one saw the periscope of a submarine near the Sussex, but statements that the wife of a torpedo was seen are understood to have been made. The department withheld much information from diplomatic and consular representatives on the ground that it was confidential. The regular course of diplomatic procedure will probably be followed in the cases of the Sussex and the Englishman, and much may depend on the statement it is expected the German government shortly will make. If the statement denies that a German submarine was concerned, the burden of proof will rest upon the United States. In such an event, the United States might ask the German government for an explanation. If, however, the facts were not deemed to be sufficiently conclusive, the United States may be forced to accept a German disclaimer and allow the case of the Sussex to take its place with that of the British steamer Persia, destroyed by some mysterious agent.

The cause of the sinking of the Persia apparently is as much of a mystery now as it was the day after the vessel went down in the Mediterranean, with Americans on board. A dispatch received by the State Department from the Turkish government disclosed that any of its submarines were concerned in the disaster. Previously Germany and Austria had denied responsibility. It was intimated at the State Department that further investigations were being, or had been conducted, although the nature was not disclosed.

NO AMERICAN LIVES LOST ON THE STEAMER

A dispatch from Ambassador Page, received by the State Department late-day, announced that no American lives had been lost on the Sussex. The message said Ambassador Sharp at Paris reported that all the Americans aboard the steamer had been saved.

A dispatch from Consul Armstrong, at Bristol, England, regarding the sinking of the Englishman was substantially as follows:

"Local agent of the Dominion Line informed from Liverpool that the loss of life on the Englishman is approximately three-quarters of the crew, and that the only American lost is P. Buckley, only American survivor in Bristol is George McDonald. Consul Armstrong reported last week that four Americans aboard the Englishman were not among the survivors who had been landed. He added that the Englishman had been torpedoed, but if the State Department has been advised of the source of his information, it was not made public.

Another dispatch from Ambassador Page, in substance, was as follows:

"General Shearman, at Dover, reports that Lt. D. Armitage is in hospital, though not seriously. Please inform Mayor C. Taylor, New York, W. G. Pendleton, at Dover, not previously injured, George H. Crocker, very serious fracture of skull. Lt. Crocker, unharmed, is with him."

PERSIA NOT SUNK BY TURKISH SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Turkey today informed the United States that it was not a submarine of the Ottoman government which sank the liner Persia in the Mediterranean last winter, with loss of American life.

The Turkish note, in reply to repeated inquiries from the United States, declares that all Ottoman submarines are under instructions to fly their national flag, and that none was in the vicinity when the Persia was sunk.

Both Germany and Austria have denied that their submarines destroyed the ship.

TANG SHAO YI ADVISES YUAN SHI KAI TO RETIRE

**SUSX Country Is Headed Toward Ruin
Unless He Proclaims Li Yuen**

Heng as President.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—Tang Shao Yi, China's special envoy to the United States in 1905, and President Yuan Shi Kai's first Premier, in an interview today states that he telegraphed Yuan Shi Kai last night, urging him to "accord to the wishes of a large majority of the people of China" and retire from the government.

Tang Shao Yi expressed the opinion that the mandate circulating the plan to restore the monarchical form of government had resulted in an accentuation of popular feeling against Yuan. He said the country was headed toward ruin unless he毅然 proclaimed Li Yuen Heng President, and announced that he would use his influence to assist Li Yuen Heng to maintain order. Li Yuen Heng is Vice-President of the republic.

Tang Shao Yi states that the situation in Canton is so strained that the mob must join the Republicans or declare its independence in the shortest order, while Yuan Shi Kai is to suspicious of the antimonarchical views of Feng Kuang Chang, Governor of Nanjing, that he is connected to maintain some troops in Kwang Si to watch him, and furthermore, that Japanese interest would continue until Yuan Shi Kai was eliminated.

INSURGENTS PROBABLY CONTENT WITH YUAN SHI KAI ADDRESSES

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Nothing in the reports to the State Department from its agents in the Far East has indicated that the Chinese insurgent party would not be content with forcing Yuan Shi Kai to abdicate. It hardly will be possible to revive the imperial scheme after the war, when the entente allies presumably will be in a position to enforce their opposition.

Yuan's term as President has been extended to cover a period of ten years, and officials here believe that the object of the insurgent elements at present may be to secure a change in the Constitution which will limit Yuan's incumbency to one term.

His Landing in Desert Is Safe, Almost as if Piloted There by God

Aviation Lieutenant Gorrell, Who for Three Days Was Lost, Tells Graphic Story.

BY KENT A. HUNTER.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 27.—Aviation Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell, of Baltimore, who for three days was lost in the Mexican desert, returned to Columbus to-day with dispatches from the front.

He told an intensely graphic story of his flight southward in an underpowered aeroplane. He carried only a pint of water, and his three-day ration was shaved as closely as possible, in order to decrease by every ounce the weight to be carried by his machine. He finally was forced to land because his gasoline had run out.

After three days he succeeded in reaching the American lines, secured a new supply of oil and gasoline, returned to his abandoned aeroplane and resumed his trip to headquarters at the front.

"We started south eight days ago," said Lieutenant Gorrell in the oven-like袒ure shock that is the aviation base here. "Flyers were urgently needed at the front, and we were all glad of the chance to answer the call."

"Darkness came when we were about half-way to our destination. We had planned to land in the vicinity of Ascension. Lieutenant Willis and I, however, were flying 3,000 feet or more above the height at which the others flew, and missed the landing. Ahead we saw a light that looked like a campfire, and we flew to it. We learned too late that a forest fire had misled us."

FORCED TO LAND BECAUSE OF LACK OF OIL

"Willis flew north, looking for a landing place and I circled to the westward. I finally was forced to land because there was no oil and no gasoline for my engine."

"It was almost as if God had piloted me. I couldn't have gone further, and I landed in the only open ground for miles. I did not learn this, however, until the following morning. It was too dark to see when I landed."

"I heard dogs barking and saw the dim shadows of adobe shacks. That settled me to my mind and I didn't want to meet them. To either side glistered the peaks of mountain ranges, running east and west. I decided to make for the northern range, nearest to where I thought our troops would be."

"On hands and knees, to avoid being seen, I crawled for hours. About 2 o'clock I made the hills and slept until sunrise. That was Monday. I wanted to get west to the roadway."

"At noon, with the water half-gone from my canteen, I felt weakness. My map showed that I was not more than one-third of the way. There was no sign of water, and I turned back."

"The sun seemed to burn through my clothes. I took off my shirt and it burned all the more."

"Ahead I seemed to see a lake full of cool splashing water, with waves and whitecaps. I started to run, and the beautiful lake disappeared. I tried again, but it was empty. The wild fear that comes over a man when he is facing something that he cannot understand seized me."

"I threw my canteen away, because it was useless. In my mind, though, was a picture of a saw-toothed mountain far off ahead of me. I ploughed toward it."

"I fell several times and lies stupefied."

"Several times I fell and lay stupefied. I don't remember how often, but each time when my senses came back, the vision of the saw-toothed mountain was ahead. It seemed a haven."

"My eyes bulged. My ears hummed. My tongue stuck to the dry, rasping roof of my mouth. I knew that I was dying, but I knew, too, that I must live."

"Finally darkness came and a bone-chilling chill settled over me. I splashed it over my burning shoulders, I waded in it to cool my feet. Then I lay down on the bank with my feet in the water and slept."

"A feeling that I was freezing to death came over me. I got up and beat my hands against my body to bring back circulation. And then, crawling, not to avoid Mexicans, but because my feet were too sore to carry me, I started back to my machine."

"Feeling in a bit of open grassland, I came up on some horses. I managed to catch one. He was a sorry animal but still a horse. I tied him, I could get back to the troops. I drew a knife and cut a strip from my overalls for a rope to hold the horse. As I was cutting other strips to make a saddle, a Mexican, on horseback appeared. It was then just about dawn of last Tuesday."

"My revolver was still in its holster. Why I had not thrown it away to save weight, or why it had not fallen out, I don't know. But I drew it, and the Mexican put his hands high above his head."

"'Buena suerte,' said the Mexican. 'If you are a friend, give me a horse like yours, and a saddle.' I said, and he must have known everything, for nodded, and motioned for me to follow.

In an adobe hut doorway, he found a saddle and threw it on the horse. I still led with a strip of cloth.

MEXICAN LEADS HIM TO AMERICAN TROOPS

"Then I asked him if he knew where the American troops were, and he nodded. I motioned him to lead, and followed him on the horse, with the pistol still in my hand."

"A short time brought us to a patrol. They led me into the American outposts. There I got together several

Constantly Harassing Villa Band at El Oso

EL PASO, Tex., March 27.—Both the Carranza and the American forces are constantly harassing Villa, who is at El Oso, according to a telegram received by General Gavira, at Juarez, to-day from General Bertrand, commanding at Ciudad Bertrand, added that of the government forces, Colonel Camo was the closest in touch with the bandits.

Colonel Camo was the closest in touch with the bandits.

There I found that Lieutenant Willis had made his way in, too, but that his machine had been cut and dashed to pieces by bandits.

"I am mighty glad to be back again and mighty thankful that I've been as lucky as I have."

Lieutenant Gorrell flew into camp to-day, and insists that, in spite of his experience, he is now as good as ever for service.

VILLA IS TRYING TO FORCE RECRUITS INTO HIS RANKS

(Continued from First Page.)

up most of the male population for inspection. The best have been pulled out of line and told roughly that they were honored above the others, because they became "Villa's men."

The disappearance of the Carranza garrison at Nambiquipa and subsequent reports that these men had joined Villa were not taken at American headquarters as an indication of serious trouble. American officers said the Constitutional troops appeared to be operating with good will.

NO SIGN OF BREAK AMONG CARRANZA OFFICERS

Occasional defections of Mexican troops have been expected, but there has been no sign of a break reported here on the part of any of the Constitutional officers. All appear to be following orders from General Gutierrez, military governor of Chihuahua, to close in on Villa from all sides.

Villa, so far as the American scouts have learned, has not faced any strong Constitutional forces, but has attacked Constitutional lines where only small force opposed his quick charges. In such fights, it has been a case of "Villa coming in on one side of the town while the garrison went out on the other." There has not yet been a real test of Villa's strength.

GENERAL OBREGON RAIDED BY BANDITS

EL PASO, Tex., March 27.—The arrival of C. E. Kelly, former Mayor of El Paso, thirty-two miles east of here, was raided to-night by Mexican bandits, who drove off a number of cattle and badly beat the caretaker.

OREGON DECLares CAPTURE

ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

GUERETARO, Mex., March 27.—Minister of War Obregon to-day received advice from General Gavira describing another severe defeat inflicted on the Villa bandits in the neighborhood of Nambiquipa. The date was not mentioned, but Villa and his followers were said to be surrounded.

In this skirmish, the advices say, thirteen bandits were killed and ten horses and a number of stands of arms captured.

General Obregon optimistically declared in his dispatches that Villa was being so harassed as to make his capture a question of only a short time.

General Castro, with all of his forces, left here this afternoon for Mexico City, where he will succeed General Gonzales in command. It is reported that General Carranza, his cabinet, and other high government officials will leave here for Mexico City in a few days for a short visit.

U. S. BATTLESHIP ANCHORS IN VERA CRUZ HARBOR

VERA CRUZ, March 27.—The United States battleship Kentucky anchored inside the harbor here this afternoon. The United States gunboat Marlin sailed late this afternoon for Tampico. Everything is quiet in Vera Cruz.

AMERICAN PASSENGERS ON SUSSEX ALL SAVED

(Continued from First Page.)

seen been calm and had the explosion not occurred at the bow.

Most lifeboats were so crowded that they sank almost to the water's edge, and沉没了. Samuel Benois reached a lifeboat, but left it when it became overloaded with women and children. He took to a raft and floated about for some time until he met another raft on which was a Swiss. They spliced the rafts together with their neckties and saved a number of persons in the water. Mr. Benois arrived in Paris in moccasins.

A woman survivor states that two life belts were wrenches from her by men. An American gave her a third belt.

FILLED WITH ADMIRATION BY CAPTAIN'S COURAGE

The calm courage and presence of mind of Captain Monfet filled us all with admiration," said Miss Alice Verdin, a survivor of the channel steamer Sussex, whose husband is at the front. "Although badly hurt himself, this fine French officer worked without ceasing for the safety of the passengers. While giving orders he answered all their questions, adding a reassuring word, declaring that he would keep about and advising all who felt that they had sufficient courage to remain aboard. The last of the passengers to leave the Sussex for the Marias Therese were several British officers. They formed in line on the deck of the Sussex and saluted Captain Monfet, who, exhausted, was turning over command of the ship to the first officer, and they gave three ringing cheers for him."

MORE DIFFICULT DUTY THAN BEING UNDER FIRE

The aviators believe their work of gathering and transmitting information is a more difficult duty than being under fire. The chances of being hit while under fire in this country, they estimate at "about a million to one."

European aeroplanes in the Alpine work, they have been informed, carry powerful motors designed for mountain observation duty.

Furthermore, if an aviator, after an accident, does succeed in landing, he stands a chance of capture, but American aviators are not counting on saving their lives. If they should be forced to descend within reach of bandits,

The cold itself requires a great nerve. Some of the men have come in from hard flights so numb that they had to be bitten from the machines.

So far in landing the aviators have encountered no signs of unfriendliness among the Mexicans. One aviator was lost for two days in the mountains, which he once became so exhausted for lack of water that in a long trip, on Oct. 1, he collapsed several times before he found it. He later needed a horse for a ground mission. At a Mexican ranch he found one, but as it had no bridle, he tore up his overalls and fashioned one which answered the purpose.

YOUNG MAN ELECTROCUTED

WYTHEVILLE, Va., March 27.—The remains of S. Foote Walker, a young man from Wytheville, who was instantly killed at the mines about ten miles from Knoxville, last night by contact with a live electric wire, arrived in Wytheville this afternoon. Walker was twenty-one years of age and was a grandson of General James A. Walker. He leaves besides his first wife, Mrs. Walker, his mother, one sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Foote, grandparents.

A WOMAN'S as old as she looks, a man's as old as he feels, a pipe's as old as it tastes.

Velvet Joe

"A PIPE of VELVET always tastes just old enough. For VELVET is just old enough when it has had its two years of natural ageing which brings out the best that is in Kentucky Burley tobacco."

Logan & Myers Tobacco Co.

"But For Your Help

"I never would have owned my home,"

"and I never would have come to you, daily,

"and I never would have been able to pay you,

"but for your help."

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